

RESOURCES

If you want information about the HIV Counseling and Testing Sites, Early Intervention Programs or Prevention Projects, please call the HIV/STD Hotline at:

1-800-624-2377

AIDS Drug Distribution Program
call 1-877-613-4533
or (609) 588-7038

Health Insurance Continuation
Program call 1-800-353-3232

Home Care Program
call (609) 984-6328

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Call or write:

New Jersey Department of Health and
Senior Services
Division of HIV/AIDS Services
PO Box 363
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0363
(609) 984-5874

- ♦ E-mail: aids@doh.state.nj.us
- ♦ Visit our website at:
www.state.nj.us/health

**Being African American
does not increase your risk
for HIV/AIDS.**

**ONLY YOU
CAN DO THAT**

Data Sources:

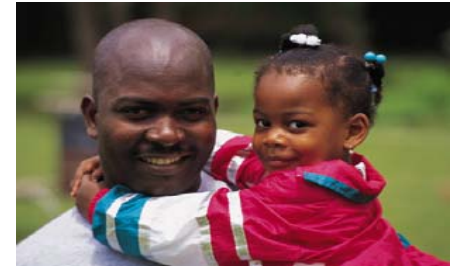
United States 2004 Census, July 2004 bridged estimates; Center for Health Statistics 2003; New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services; New Jersey Department of Labor; New Jersey Population estimates July 2004; Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Division of Addictions Services 2004; HIV/AIDS Reporting System as of December 31, 2005, and the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation.

Note: Unless specified, racial categories do not include Hispanic.



*Division of HIV/AIDS Services
Preventing disease with care!!*

African Americans in New Jersey: An HIV/AIDS Snapshot



Fred M. Jacobs, M.D., J.D.
Commissioner



Jon S. Corzine
Governor

IT'S A FACT

In New Jersey HIV/AIDS affects the African American community more than any other racial, ethnic or demographic group.

1 in 63 African Americans is living with HIV/AIDS, compared with 1 in 775 Whites.

African Americans account for:

- ♦ 13% of New Jersey's population
- ♦ 56% of New Jersey residents ever diagnosed with HIV/AIDS
- ♦ 56% of New Jersey residents living with HIV/AIDS

Among those living with HIV/AIDS, African Americans account for:

- ♦ 64% of women with HIV/AIDS
- ♦ 51% of men with HIV/AIDS
- ♦ 60% of cases among injection drug users
- ♦ 71% of children with HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is the 5th leading cause of deaths for Blacks (including Hispanics) in New Jersey.

BACKGROUND & CONTRIBUTING FACTORS ...

- ♦ *Most* health measures indicate that African Americans experience high mortality and morbidity; are less likely to have health insurance; are often skeptical about health care and experience limited access to preventive medical care and effective therapy.
- ♦ *African Americans* have less access to appropriate health care and tend to access the health care system less frequently.
- ♦ *Lack of culturally competent* programs and services act as barriers to care and access to care for many minority populations including African Americans.

...but mostly

IT'S WHAT YOU DO!

- ♦ *Among* adults age 18-64, 7% of African American women were twice as likely as White or Hispanic women to report injection drug use, treatment for a sexually transmitted disease, or risky sexual behavior.
- ♦ *Among* sexually active adults age 18-44, only 38% of African Americans reported using condoms during the past year.
- ♦ *Among* sexually active adults age 18-44, 14% of African American males reported having two or more new sex partners during the past year, a higher rate than among Whites or Hispanics.
- ♦ *In* 2004, 28 percent of people admitted for substance abuse treatment in New Jersey were African American, although African Americans account for only 14 percent of the State's population.